

## ANTELOPE VALLEY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

### **RULE 442 -- USAGE OF SOLVENTS**

*(Adopted: 05/07/76; Amended: 9/02/77; Amended: 03/03/78; Amended: 07/06/79; Amended: 03/05/82)*

- (a) A person shall not discharge organic materials into the atmosphere from equipment in which organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents are used, unless such emissions have been reduced by at least 85 percent or to the following:
  - (1) Organic materials that come into contact with flame or are baked, heat cured or heat polymerized, are limited to 1.4 kilograms (3.1 pounds) per hour not to exceed 6.5 kilograms (14.3 pounds) per day.
  - (2) Organic materials emitted into the atmosphere from the use of photochemically reactive solvents are limited to 3.6 kilograms (7.9 pounds) per hour, not to exceed 18 kilograms (39.6 pounds) per day, except as provided in subsection (a)(1). All organic materials emitted for a drying period of 12 hours following their application shall be included in this limit.
  - (3) Through and including November 30, 1980, organic materials emitted into the atmosphere from the use of non-photochemically reactive solvents are limited to 180 kilograms (396 pounds) per hour, not to exceed 1,350 kilograms (2,970 pounds) per day, except as provided in subsection (a)(1). All organic materials emitted for drying period of 12 hours following their application shall be included in this limit.
  - (4) On or after December 1, 1980, organic materials emitted into the atmosphere from the use of non-photochemically reactive solvents are limited to 36.8 kilograms (81 pounds) per hour not to exceed 272 kilograms (600 pounds) per day, effective December 1, 1980. All organic materials emitted for a drying period of 12 hours following their application shall be included in this limit.
  - (5) The provisions of subsection (a)(4) shall not apply to:
    - (A) Coating application to aerospace subassemblies or assemblies prior to March 3, 1983, provided the emission of organic materials from the use of (220 pounds) per hour not to exceed 600 kilograms (1,320 pounds) kilograms (396 pounds) per day, effective December 1, 1980.
    - (B) Use of undertread cementers in tire manufacturing processes prior to March 3, 1983, provided the emission of organic materials from the use of undertread cementers is limited to 180 kilograms (396 pounds) per hour not to exceed 1,350 kilograms (2,970 pounds) per day, effective December 1, 1980.

- (C) Any primer or topcoat application line of a motor vehicle or motor vehicle component production line for a light or-medium-duty vehicle (as defined in Section 1900, Title 13, California Administrative Code) prior to March 3, 1983, provided the emissions of organic materials from the use of non-photochemically reactive solvents is limited to 180 kilograms (396 pounds) per hour not to exceed 1,350 kilograms (2,970 pounds) per day.
- (6) A person operating equipment which is subject to the provisions of subsection (a)(4) shall comply with the following increments of progress:
  - (A) Submit by September 1, 1978, to the Executive Officer a control plan which describes the steps that will be taken to achieve compliance with the provisions of this rule.
  - (B) By December 1, 1978, negotiate and sign all necessary contracts for emission control systems or issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control.
  - (C) By June 1, 1979, initiate construction or installation of emission control equipment.
  - (D) By June 1, 1980, complete construction or installation of emission control equipment.
  - (E) By December 1, 1980, assure final compliance with the provisions of subsection (a)(4) of this rule.
- (b) Equipment designed for processing in a continuous web, strip or wire which emit organic materials shall be collectively subject to the limitations stated in subsection (a)(1).
- (c) Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere required to be controlled by subsection (a) shall be reduced by:
  - (1) Incineration, provided that 90 percent or more of the carbon in the organic material being incinerated is oxidized to non-organic materials, or
  - (2) Incineration, provided that the concentration of organic material following incineration is less than 50 ppm, calculated as carbon and with no dilution, or
  - (3) Adsorption, or
  - (4) Processing in a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be not less effective than (1) or (3) above.

- (d) A person shall not use any organic solvent containing a total of four percent by volume of the materials described in Rule 102 under PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE SOLVENT for the commercial cleaning of garments and fabrics unless the emission of organic materials into the atmosphere has been reduced by at least 90 percent by weight.
- (e) A person shall not use photochemically reactive solvent to thin, reduce, or dilute industrial and commercial metal surface coatings unless the emission of organic materials into the atmosphere has been reduced by at least 85 percent by weight.
- (f) A person shall not use photochemically reactive solvent in industrial and commercial surface cleaning or degreasing operations unless the emission of organic materials into the atmosphere has been reduced by at least 85 percent by weight.
- (g) A person shall not during any one day dispose of a total of more than 5 liters (1.3 gallons) of any photochemically reactive solvent, or of any material containing more than 5 liters (1.3 gallons) of any photochemically reactive solvent by any means which will permit the evaporation of such solvent into the atmosphere.
- (h) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:
  - (1) The manufacture of organic solvents, or the transport or storage of organic solvents, or the transport or storage of materials containing organic solvents.
  - (2) The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by Rules 461, 462, 463, or 464 or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements by said rules.
  - (3) The spraying or other employment of organic solvents as insecticides, pesticides, or herbicides.
  - (4) The use of water reducible materials, provided that:
    - (A) The volatile content of such material is not photochemically reactive and consists of at least 80 percent water by volume, and
    - (B) The organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.
  - (5) The use of high solid materials, provided that:
    - (A) The volatile content of such materials is not photochemically reactive and does not exceed 20 percent by volume of said material, and

- (B) More than 50 percent by volume of such volatile material is evaporated before entering a chamber heated above ambient application temperature, and
  - (C) The organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.
- (6) The use of ultra high solid materials, provided that:
  - (A) The volatile content of such material is not photochemically reactive and does not exceed 5 percent by volume of said material, and
  - (B) The organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.
- (7) The use of equipment which complies with the emission limits and/or solvent coating formulation requirements specified in source specific rules of Regulation XI.
- (8) The use of 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methylene chloride, and trichlorotrifluoroethane.

[SIP: Approved 11/16/83, 48 FR 52054, 40 CFR 52.220(c)(125)(ii)(D); Approved 9/28/81, 46 FR 47451, 40 CFR 52.220(c)(58)(ii)(B); Approved 9/8/78, 43 FR 40011, 40 CFR 52.220(c)(39)(iii)(C)]